The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,968.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town' ..... " 26 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

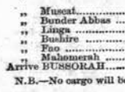
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,241 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th June 1871, at noon.

	June		July.
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave Pondicherry	2
" Carwar	22	" Madras	3
" Nazraket	23	" Coconada	6
" Allepey	25	" Vizagapatam	7
" Tuticorin	28	" Bimlipatam	8
" Colombo	29	" Coconada	9
" Galle	28	" False Point	9
" Negapatam	July 1	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narraket, six miles north of Cochin, from where they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

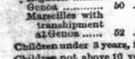
The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at noon.

	June.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSSORAH	30
" Kurrachee	14	" Mahomerah	30
" Guadur	15	" Fao	30
			July.
" Muscat	17	" Bushire	6
" Bunder Abbas	19	" Linga	6
" Linga	21	" Bunder Abbas	7
" Bushire	23	" Muscat	9
" Fao	25	" Guadur	11
" Mahomerah	25	" Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSSORAH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

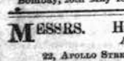
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month,		

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Without Food.
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines at Table.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 28th May 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Types and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins	Clean Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been fully appreciated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Tradesmen, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 13th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI (2,178 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 650 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,846 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain F. S. Towler, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FROM BOMBAY TO PONDICHERRY.

THE first-class Ship NOUVELLE PALLAS, 200 tons, Lo tie de Knos, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight, &c., apply to

ED. BAUDRY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Rosewood Piano, Harmonium, Square Piano, by Challon and Son, a handsome Dog-cart with a fine Grey Arab Horse and Harness, &c., &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Captain Dansa, the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner and Breakfast Services, best Plated Ware, such as Dish Covers, Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Tea Set, a set of Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Camp Tables, Side Board, Circular and Pier Tables, Easy, Rocking and Drawing room Chairs, Sofas, Conversation Couches, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Washing and Dressing Tables, First-rate Engravings in gilt frames, Cooking Utensils, Plants, &c., &c.

Also a first-class Rosewood Patent Pillar Carved, Grand Square Piano by Challon and Son, a handsome Dog-cart with a fine Grey Arab Horse and Harness, Dispense Cabinet, Cooking Utensils, Plants, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials, Iron Works, &c., at Girgaum, behind the Hon. Mr. Muncuidas Nuthoobhoy's Bungalow.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the Iron Works, such as Bressumers, Columns Mallams, Stepiers, Wrought Iron Girders, Stirrupers, Stai case Winders, Parapet Railing, Standards, Plinth Pannels, Loose Boxes, Staircase Railings, Chairs of sizes, Column Bolts, a large quantity of Ceiling Boards, Deadwood Planks & Scantling Boards, Teak Rafters, Posts, English Solid Mahogany Staircase Rallings, Crow Bars, English Spades and Powras, Fi oring Dogs, 4 inch and 3 inch English Clay Pipes and Junctions, new and old Manilla Ropes, a large number of Packing Cases of different sizes, and sundry other articles.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., at Jail Road, Old Junnamwarra.

A large quantity of Deadwood Planks, Buttons, Ceiling Boards, Cornice Door Mouldings, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thuker Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Vussajee Hurrydass, Lukmidas Hurridass, and Javerbaye, widow of Thucker Hurridass Premjee, deceased, the Mortgagors, the following valuable landed properties :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing 374 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and other buildings standing thereon, situate in and on the west side of Bazar Gate Street aforesaid, within the sub-district of the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Purbhoodass Juggeevundass and Bhyda Parbhoo, on the west by the Bazar Gate Street aforesaid on the north by the house now or lately belonging to Raghoonath Juggeevundass, and on the south by the house lately belonging to Sha Pranmanuss Lullioobhoy, but now to Edjee Sewjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under No 676, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 55, but now under No. 39, and which were lately in the occupation of Rowjee Anundjee, Dunthur Thackersey and others, and are now occupied by Vulloo Dhunjee, Dyal Dewcurran and others.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing 154 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, or dwelling-house and other buildings standing thereon, situate in and on the west side of Bazaar Gate Street aforesaid, within the sub-district of the Fort, in Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by Bazaar Gate Street aforesaid, on the west by the public road called Bora Bazar Street, on the north by the house of Sha Cooverjee Cullianjee, and on the south by the house formerly belonging to Ramdass Jaidass but now to Ragoo Lucka, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 725 and 576, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 53 and 79, and were lately in the occupation of Gopall Sewjee and others, and are now occupied by Dewchund Nanjee, Hurridass Cullianjee and others.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M., all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing 293 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, or dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon, situate at and on the south side of Mandvi Road, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by Government ground, on the west by the public road, on the north by the public road leading to Mandvi Bunder, and on the south by the house now or formerly of Pragjee Lackmidas, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 822 and 843, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 282 but now under No 288, and were formerly in the occupation of Buttonay Goculdas and others, and are now occupied by Cooverjee Odowjee, Currumchund Madhowjee.

Bombay, 8th June 1871. BENNETT & Co.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 and 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufactories by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Shippers per S.S. STRATHCLYDE, hence to Trieste and Venice, are requested to complete their Orders forthwith, otherwise the Steamer will be despatched and FULL FREIGHT CHARGED on ANY PORTION NOT SHIPPED in terms thereof.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th June 1871.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, in Liquidation.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of Re. 1 (RUPEE ONE) per SHARE, will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders only, at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

V. J. SUNKERSETT,
LIMJEE JAMSETJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 7th June 1871.

SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS for WHEELS") will be received by the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 4th instant, for the PURCHASE of about 300 WAGGON WHEELS, 3 feet 1 inch diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per ton, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th June 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act (Act X of 1866) and of the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited.

Upon reading the Affidavit of PATRICK DEWAR, the duly constituted Attorney of the Liquidator, herein sworn on the 5th day of June, instant, and upon hearing Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, Solicitors for the said Patrick Dewar, I do order that the said PATRICK DEWAR be at LIBERTY to PAY into the hands of the Accountant General of this Hon Court, to the Credit of "The Financial Association of India and China, Limited, in Liquidation, Unclaimed Distributions of Assets Account," the several UNCLAIMED DISTRIBUTIONS of ASSETS, amounting altogether to the sum of RUPEES THREE-THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED and TWELVE and ANNAS EIGHT, now remaining in his hands, and particularized in the Schedule hereto ; and further that this Order be advertised once in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Bombay Jame Jamshed."—Dated this 6th day of June 1871.

C. SARGENT.

Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP,
Solicitors for the said Association.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

List of Distribution of Assets remaining unpaid on 5th June 1871.

Name of Shareholders.	No. of shares.	1st distribution, Rs. 15 per share.	2nd distribution, Rs. 15 per share.	3rd distribution, Rs. 15 per share.	4th distribution, Rs. 15 per share.	5th distribution, Rs. 6 per share.	6th distribution, Rs. 8 per share.	7th distribution, Rs. 15 per share.	Total.
		Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Arthur, Lieut.-Col. E Penfold	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0
Balcrushna	5	...	...	...	...	40	7 8		47 8
Cartledge, J.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8
Cullianjee Hurridass	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0
Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy	10	...	150	150	150	60	80	15 0	605 0
Gordhandass Nurseydass	5	75	75	75	75	30	40	7 8	377 8
Kessowjee Mo hundass	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0
Khimjee Hurridass	10	150	150	150	150	60	80	15 0	755 0
Mawanjee Pestonjee Tuback	10	150	150	15	150	60	80	15 0	755 0
Narrayen Balcrushna	35	...	...	...	...	210	52 8		332 8
Nusserwanjee Kersasjee Tata	5	75	75	75	75	30	40	7 8	377 8
Taylor, Brigadier Gen. J.M	10	...	...	...	...	...	9	15 0	95 0
	335	450	600	600	600	240	720	502 8	3,712 8

SITUATION WANTED.—A young MAN of a good education, who can correspond in English and German, besides capable of several other abilities, wants a Situation as CLERK or COPYIST in a Merchant's Office. Apply personally or by letter to the Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, Esplanade, or to the Dubashes, CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Forbes Street.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Worsted Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	" Silk and Wool	9 0
BADHAM'S	" Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	" French Colored Shirts	60 0 per doz
BADHAM'S	" White Shirts	60 0 "
BADHAM'S	" Overland Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	" Travelling Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	" Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	" All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	" Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	" Serge Suits	25 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

Less Discount 10 per cent. for Cash.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows :—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1½ and 1¾ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, new shape, Rs. 14 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Re 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each
MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.
Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, in all sizes, Rs 10 each.
Human HAIR PLAITS, in all shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.
Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.
RUSH SILKS, in all the new shades, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.
Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.
New Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, richly embroidered, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MORNO DRESSES, trimmed richly, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Print Dresses, ready made, 12 to 13 each.
Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY

Ladies' Chimeses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats.
Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only. White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Tie, The Pall Mall Tie.
Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstation must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

26th April 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The New Illustrated Catalogue, with particulars of special and convenient arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft moccasin or Balmoral, 8s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

TO NIGHT, THURSDAY, 8TH JUNE 1871.

OPENING NIGHT!

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL'S
SPARKLING ENTERTAINMENT
OF
"LAUGHING FACES,"

In which they will personate eleven different characters,
ENGLISH,
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
AND
FRENCH.

The peculiarities of each Nationality being vividly presented to the audience, replete with light and elegant Music, appropriate and happy selection of Songs and Dances !

THE NEW AND TASTEFUL SCENERY

Is carried with them, in order that the Entertainment shall not lack one of its most important items. Pronounced by the Press of the various Cities and Towns in which it has been presented, to be the most entertaining piece of two hours' genuine Fun ever enjoyed in India. Assisted by the accomplished Pianiste,

Mrs. J. B. ASHETON,
who will preside at the pianoforte.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	" 3	Pit	" 1

The Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SCUDDY and Co.'s. Tickets also to be had from Mr. W. B. GILL at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

Carriages may be ordered for 10-45 P.M.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M. ; commence at 9 P.M.

Treasurer.—Mr. Oliver Dering. Agent.—Mr. Chas. Dermer.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS HELD THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 33, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

D. FERNANDES AND Co,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
9, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MR. D. FERNANDES (Assistant for the last 17 years in the Chemist and Druggist Department of the Fort establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co.) begs to inform his friends and the public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has OPENED the ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, and trusts by personal care and prompt attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All Chemical Drugs have been received direct from England, and no pains or expense have been spared to render them of the purest and very best quality obtainable in the English market. Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions carefully and our care will be carefully dispensed and our immediate superintendence, and at nearly HALF THE PRICE charged by other Chemists in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ;

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET continues steady at quoted rates. Government Paper closed firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. c.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
32,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	652½
17,500	500	125	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Rss. Issue	130
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	105
10,000	750	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,705
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	167
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	1,000	1,156	Nil	Fort Canning	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 245
...	£2	109.1.3	do.	Do. New £20 shares 126
...	£2	15.10.2	do.	Do. Do.
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,106
...	£14	49.15.9	do.	Do. New Shares 210

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-15
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-15
Carolus	,,	200
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1868-67	103
10 years' Debenture Loans	106½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

CALCUTTA.—3RD JUNE, 1871.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, heavy amounts at Rs 99-14, or 1-2 discount, and small pieces, at 2 to 4 annas higher, and some time-bargains, for large amounts, at Rs 99-10, or 1-6 discount.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 108-8.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,455, 1,457½ and 1,460, and a time-bargain for 16 shares, at Rs 1,475, deliverable in one month.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 7.

Norris, Major, Madras Infantry, from leave, from Matheran.

Goldie, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.

Sharman, Sub-Conductor, P. W. Department, from leave, from Poona.

Campbell, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Jhelum-Brough, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Hydrabad.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 7.

Ostrehan, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Baroda.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival at Ludiana, to which station he was first appointed, on the forenoon of the 10th December 1870.

Mr. S. H. Hennessy, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Registrar General of Assurances for those Provinces and Berar, as a temporary arrangement.

The services of Major A. E. Wilkinson, B.A., officiating Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lucknow, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with a view to his appointment as officiating Deputy Commissioner of Kheree.

Lieutenant D. G. Pitcher, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Oudh, to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Lucknow until further orders.

The Hon. G. Loch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. H. E. M. Impey, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th class, in the same provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Marriott, or until further orders.

Mr. Gordon Henry Cook, Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department, is confirmed as an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 10th May 1871.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major W. Carnell is confirmed as Commandant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Black, retired.

Mr. Syed Nuseeroodeen to officiate as Assistant Inam Commissioner in Mysore in the room of Captain C. S. Blair, or until further orders.

Mr. M. L. Ferrar, B.A., Assistant Settlement Officer in Oudh, to officiate as Settlement Officer, Seetapore, until further orders, with effect from the 23rd April 1871.

Mr. J. C. Davis, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in British Burmah, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class in the room of Captain C. O'L. L. Prendergast, who has proceeded on medical leave, or until further orders, with effect from the 11th March 1871.

Captain J. C. Berkeley, 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to officiate as 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, as Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa, and as Assistant General Superintendent of Operation for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, during the absence on medical leave of Colonel E. Thompson, or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th April 1871.

Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr to officiate as 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India in the room of Captain Berkeley, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th April 1871.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. H. M. Batten is appointed Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs, with effect from the 19th April 1871. Mr. R. J. Whitten, on the forenoon of the same date, resumed charge of the office of Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Inland Customs.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Assistant Surgeon A. Wood, M. D, of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North Western Provinces.

Punjab Frontier Force.—2nd Sikh Infantry, Assistant Surgeon E. Sanders, of the Medical Department, to the officiating medical charge, vice Assistant Surgeon A. Wood, M. D., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the North Western Provinces.

In modification of the concluding paragraph of G. G. O. No. 552 of 1867, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the articles of clothing necessaries supplied for the use of troops proceeding from India to England via the Cape route, shall be resumed on arrival in England by the troops, women and children, to whom they have been issued.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that an officer, acting for a Quarter Master or Riding Master who is under arrest, shall receive an allowance of two shillings per diem, the amount to be deducted from the pay of the permanent incumbent, if found guilty of the offence for which he shall have been tried.

Punjab Frontier Force.—3rd Cavalry, Lieutenant C. C. Egerton, of the 76th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern during the period Lieutenant R. B. Lockwood may officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, Corps of Guides, or until further orders.

The following promotion (in Infantry) is made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel (Major General) William Frost Nuthall, to be Col. nel with Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 18th April 1871, vice Colonel (Lieutenant-General) Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., K.L.A., deceased.

The following Brevet promotions and alterations of rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Edward Melville Lawford, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieut.-Colonel, and Captain Charles Samuel Steward, Madras Cavalry, to be Major, from 11th May 1871, in succession to Lieutenant-General F. Innes, Bengal Staff Corps, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hadow Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps, and Major Walter Elliott Lefleyt, Bombay Cavalry, to rank from 18th April 1871, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., K.L.A., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Supernumerary Surgeon James Lumsdaine Bryden, M.D., of the Medical Department, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

Ensign, now Lieutenant, David Stanley Cuninghame, of the 2nd Battalion, 25th Foot, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from 1st October 1869, subject to the confirmation of this Secretary of State for India.

Ensign, now Lieutenant, Cuninghame will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps from the 1st October 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of Lieutenant E. G. Clayton, Lieutenant E. Harvey, and Lieutenant R. G. Woodthorpe, of the Royal Engineers, doing duty with the Sappers and Miners, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :

Punjab Frontier Force—3rd Cavalry.

Lieutenant J. Davidson, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron officer, vice Lieutenant R. B. Lockwood, transferred to the Corps of Guides, and during the period Captain F. A. Bertie may officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant A. H. Turner, Quarter Master, to be Adjutant, vice Captain W. S. Nugent, deceased.

Lieutenant A. D. Stretell, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant A. H. Turner.

Lieutenant C. F. Powell, officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, 1st Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Lieutenant A. D. Stretell.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Ensign G. Gaisford, Officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Captain W. F. S. Perry.

Ensign George Hamby Elliott, of the 93rd Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 15th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 17th Jan. 1871 subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Elliott will rank as Lieutenant in that corps from the 17th January 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Major Thomas Charleton Hamilton of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade British Burmah, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. F. Trench is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

Mr. H Leonard, Superintending Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer of the 1st class, and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, during the absence on furlough of Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E., or until further orders.

The appointment on probation of Mr. D. Campbell, as Supervisor, 1st grade, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway (Notification dated 27th March last), is cancelled.

Captain H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in the Central Provinces, and at present on leave, is posted to Mysore.

Mr. J. Macpherson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in British Burmah, is transferred to Mysore, vice Mr. E. Ludlow.

Mr E. Ludlow, Assistant Conservator of Forests 2nd grade, in Mysore, and at present on leave, is transferred to British Burmah, vice Mr. J. Macpherson.

Mr. W. Rind, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests in British Burmah, vice Mr. E. Ludlow, on leave, with effect from this date (1st June.)

Mr. F. C. Hicks, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in the Central Provinces, is transferred to Mysore.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the Forest Department of the North Western Provinces :—

Mr. G. Greig, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in the North-Western Provinces, and at present officiating as Conservator of Forests in those Provinces, is promoted to be a Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from the 22nd March 1871, vice Colonel F. W. Baugh, resigned.

Dr. G. King, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, and officiating Additional Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, having been appointed Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens in Calcutta, Lieutenant F. Bailey, R.E., is appointed officiating Additional Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from the date of joining his appointment.

Mr. J. M. Braidwood is appointed to officiate as an Additional Assistant Conservator, 3rd grade, in the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 9th Nov. 1870.

The appointment of Captain J. G. Campbell, late 15th Native Infantry, as Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 20 F, dated 23rd March 1871, is cancelled.

Lieutenant J. E. Campbell, s. c., 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed an Assistant Conservator, 2nd grade, vice M. Walter Henman, deceased. Lieutenant Campbell will be borne as a supernumerary on the establishment of the North-Western Provinces, and his appointment will have effect from the 14th April 1871, the date he joined his appointment.

In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No 20 F. of 23rd March 1871, the appointment of Mr. H. F. Thom as (since transferred to the Central Provinces) as an Assistant Conservator, 3rd grade, in the North Western Provinces, will have effect from the 18th July 1870, instead of the 14th February 1869.

Mr. W. Shakespear officiated as Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in the North-Western Provinces, from 18th July to 21st October 1870, vice Mr. R. Thompson, transferred to the Central Provinces to officiate as Deputy Conservator; and from 22nd October 1870 to 21st March 1871, vice Mr. G. Greig, who was appointed from the former date to officiate as an additional Deputy Conservator in the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Shakespear is now appointed permanently an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from the 22nd March 1871, vice G. Greig, promoted to the grade of Deputy Conservator.

Mr. C. Bagshawe is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator, 3rd grade, in the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 22nd October 1870, vice Mr. R. Thompson.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 29th May 1871.

Capt F. S. Cherry, 4th Light Cavalry, having been relieved from his appointment as interpreter to the late Provincial Commander-in-Chief, is directed to proceed and rejoin his regiment at Secunderabad.

Leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff.—Major-General R. Shubrick, Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from 22nd May 1871, for one month, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G. O. G. of the 23rd May 1871.

39th Foot.—Lieutenant A. G. Godwin-Austen, from 21st May 1871, or date of departure—Madras or Bombay, s. c., to appear before a medical board.

General List.—Lieutenant G. Hunter, late doing duty 43d Native Infantry, from 15th December 1870, for two months, in extension of privilege leave—Keonjure, private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 2s. 6d	
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 0s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal			
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 250 to 300 per chest	
	Sailing ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Lord Clyde	Ellis	Calcutta, April 9.
	Lion	Eugrand	Calcutta, April 10.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Behar (s)	Blake	China, &c.
	City of Berlin	Warden	Liverpool.
	Prince Oscar	Powles	Liverpool.
	Lalla Rookh	Wilson	Havre.
	Peterzburg (s)	Blaig	Calcutta.
	Savernoke	Prichard	Akyab.

The s. s. India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June			
3	Mahratta (s)	Lang	Singapore, May 17.
	China (s)	Gardner	Hongkong, May 18.
	Alice	Harvey	Liverpool, Feb. 7
	Shahpore	Lehon	Liverpool, Feb. 19.
4	Saint Mosan	Wyles	Newcastle, Jan. 8.
	City of London	Brown	Glasgow, March 10.
	Simla	Blair	Liverpool, Feb. 16.

DEPARTURE.

June			
3	City of Serinpatam	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June			
3	Aygelia	.....	Mauritius.
	Phare	.....	Pondicherry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Royal George, 5 cases glass, N Cowasjee.

Strathclyde (s), 323 kegs paint, H Gangjee ; 1 case saffron, E Sorabjee.

Haddon Hall, 2,830 plates spelter, Campbell, Mitchell & Co ; 475 cases brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons.

Flying Venus, 2,896 plates spelter, Campbell, Mitchell & Co ; 180 cases brandy, M Cooverjee & Co.

City of Berlin, 1 case books, Geo W Wheatley & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nouvelle Pallas, 50 boxes rum and 563 boxes claret, N Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ashgrove, 260 bales cotton, S Mooljee.

Persia, 21 bales cotton, P Bhanjee ; 27 bales cotton, R Morarjee.

Morning Light, 132 bales cotton, S Mooljee ; 30 bales cotton, M Rabtee ; 2 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Elizabeth Fry, 400 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co ; 229 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

T E Lemon, 55 bales cotton, H Kheldass ; 62 bales cotton, T Sawsamul.

Comptia, 350 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 150 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.

British Consul, 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 1,000 bundles galls, N Dewjee.

Cavour, 102 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co ; 107 bales cotton, H Madowjee ; 200 bales cotton, M Thakersey.

Blackwood, 150 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 720 bundles galls, P Naronjee ; 12 bags linseed, S Mo ljee.

Sir Charles Napier, 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.

Quorn, 133 bags rapeseed, H Radha Kison.

Timash (s), 124 bales cotton, R Habibbhoy.

Stornoway, 69 bales cotton, M Goculdass ; 480 bags linseed, S Mooljee.

Seaforth, 125 bales cott n, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Sydney Dacres, 400 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co

Oriflamme, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Isabella Ker, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

M ry Stenhouse, 110 bales cotton, M Goculdass ; 800 bales cotton Ritchie, Steuart & Co ; 1,500 bundles coir yarn, N Manordass.

Delhi (s), 21 bales cot on, V Lol oobhoy ; 21 bales cotton, H Nundram ; 3 cases gum benzoin, P Hurgovundass.

Macedon, 2 bales cotton, S P Framjee & Co.

Childers, 1,500 bundles coiryarn, S Mooljee.

Erimints, 300 bags linseed, S Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s), 8 bales hides, L Rajubally ; 46 bags coffee, C Rustomjee Setna ; 108 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy ; 32 cases dry ginger, M Sewjee ; 70 packages coffee, C Munjee ; 1 case fishmaws, S Tyebjee.

Kingdom of Fife, 72 bales hemp, D Murwanjee & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Juventa, 4,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Delhi (s), 300 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Braunston, 284 bags rapeseed ; Planque, Vinay & Co.

Tythouse, 500 packages rapeseed, Tyebjee.

Delhi (s), 3 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co ; 103 bales cotton, M Vizbookun ; 10 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi (s), 150 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 40 cases dry ginger, 10 cases wax, A Blascheck & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Anna Henderson, 61 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy.

Statesman (s), 72 packages claves, H Gangjee ; 95 bales cotton, M Megraz ; 16 chests M opium, J Peerbhoy ; 12 bales cotton P Assor ; 5 chests M opium, G Koonjlal ; 68 bales M opium, E D Sassoon ; 54 chests M opium, T Ramchunder,

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets, leave Bombay (during the monsoon months and beginning on May 30) every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Tableshows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Tuesday	... June	... 13	Tuesday	...September ...	19
Do	... do	... 20	Saturday	... do ...	30
Do	... do	... 27	Do	... October ...	7
Do	... July	... 4	Do	... do ...	14
Do	... do	... 11	Do	... do ...	21
Do	... do	... 18	Do	... do ...	28
Do	... do	... 25	Do	... November...	4
Do	... August	... 1	Do	... do ...	11
Do	... do	... 8	Do	... do ...	18
Do	... do	... 15	Do	... do ...	25
Do	... do	... 22	Do	... December ...	2
Do	... do	... 29	Do	... do ...	9
Do	... September ...	5	Do	... do ...	16
Do	... do	... 12	Do	... do ...	23
			Do	... do ...	30

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

					At Noon.
Wednesday	... June	... 21	Thursday	... October	... 12
Do	... July	... 5	Do	... do	... 26
Do	... do	... 19	Do	... November	... 9
Do	... August	... 2	Do	... do	... 23
Do	... do	... 16	Do	... December	.. 7
Do	... do	... 30	Do	... do	... 21
Do	... September..	13	Do	... Jan. 1872	... 4
Do	... do	... 27	Do	... do	... 18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

					At Noon.
Wednesday	... July	... 5	Thursday	... October	... 26
Do	... August	... 2	Do	... November	... 23
Do	... do	... 30	Do	... December	... 21
Do	... September.	27	Do	... Jan. 1872	... 18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Saturday	... June	... 17	Monday	...September...	25
Do	... July	... 5	Do	... October ...	6
Do	... do	... 11	Do	... do ...	22
Do	... do	... 29	Do	... November...	7
Do	... August	... 12	Do	... do ...	20
Do	... do	... 26	Do	... December ...	4
Do	... September ...	9	Do	... do ...	18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Saturday	... June	... 10	Saturday	... September...	10
Do	... do	... 24	Monday	... October ...	9
Do	... July	... 8	Do	... do ...	18
Do	... July	... 23	Do	... do ...	31
Do	... August	... 5	Do	... November...	13
Do	... do	... 22	Do	... do ...	27
Do	... September...	6	Do	... December ...	11
			Do	... do ...	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown during fair season.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 5th June 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	At General Post office. After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nasick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Beroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

VINCE—COLLIER—May 29th, at Trinity Church, Rangoon, Charles Vince to Mrs. Collier.

DEATHS.

BLISS—June 1st, at Ootacamund, aged 59, Sophia, wife of the Rev. Thos. Bliss, B.A., Principal of the Lawrence Asylum.

COPLEY—June 2nd, at Allahabad, Annie, the youngest daughter of Conductor Copley, Pensioner, aged 7 years, 8 months, and 23 days.

FACEY—June 1st, at Gulzarbagh, Jane Anne, second daughter of the late Mr. Michael Sullivan, Hospital Steward, and wife of Mr. James Facey, Assistant, Opium Godown, Patna, aged 20 years, 5 months, and 2 days.

PETTIGREW—June 2nd, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, Senior Chaplain.

WAKEFIELD—May 31st, at Jhung, Punjab, Eliza, the beloved wife of G. E. Wakefield, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1871.

THE *Times* has paid the highest possible tribute to the rare literary skill displayed in "The Battle of Dorking," by publishing a leading article, in which the writer of that masterpiece of artistic story-telling is gravely rebuked for his heedlessness in provoking a new panic just when the Ministry had, with infinite pains and expense, succeeded in removing the old one. Now, in the first place, it is not at all certain that what is spoken of as "a panic" is not really a very wholesome state of mind for a people to be in. The temper which is full of danger to any nation is that of overweening self-conceit, of entire confidence, founded on the memory of past deeds and not on actual proofs of present superiority, in the capability of its army to go anywhere and do anything—such a temper, in fact, as possessed the Prussians before Jena and the French before Wörth and Sedan. It is far better for England that there should be a constant tendency on the part of the public to disparage the army and navy, and to find fault with the preparations made by Government to protect the country against insult or attack, than that they should go on singing "Rule Britannia!" and proclaiming their supreme contempt for the miserable foreigner, till they awake some fine morning to hear of a new battle of Hastings that has laid the country prostrate at the foot of a pitiless conqueror. In a country governed by a Parliamentary majority the temptation to which a Government is exposed, to please its supporters by reducing expenditure, is so great, that it needs a panic to force the Minister of the day not to reduce the military charges below the level of the requirements of the time. We cannot remember a panic which has not done good in England. For thirty years after the battle of Waterloo the reputation won by the English in the great war allowed them to rest secure and free from alarm, without caring to observe that meanwhile the nations they had outstripped were quietly but surely increasing their strength by improvements in the arming, equipment, and organisation of their land and sea forces. The Great Duke himself was the first to take alarm at changes which had the effect of making England relatively a weaker power than she had been; and his letter to Sir John Burgoyne, which first aroused the people to a consciousness of the defenceless state of the country, won him the distinction of being denounced by the late Mr. Cobden as the chief of panic-mongers. The second panic was brought on by the Crimean war, and the revelations given in the press of the deplorable inefficiency of our military system; and no one will deny that from that date the military authorities have steadily endeavoured to make our small army handier and more available for actual warfare. The French Colonels' panic, as it was called, had the good result of starting the Volunteer movement, which, if it has not enabled England to do without a standing army, has at all events supplied the country with an admirable force of sharpshooters and made the use of arms once more familiar to the whole nation. The panic of last year compelled the Government to hurry on the re-arming of the infantry, regular and irregular, and the artillery with breach-loading weapons, to simplify the administration of the army, increase its strength, and adapt its constitution to the requirements of a democratic age. Mr. Disraeli, whose keen perception of what the country wants makes him often superior to party prejudice, candidly said, on the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill—"The animus of the measure is surely good, and the proposal of the Government is the first attempt to combine the three great armies of the country—the Regulars, the Militia, and the Volunteers—into one force."

Clearly, then, the history of our panics, so far has been a history of progress; and the only question now is whether we have not already done so much that we may now rest from labour and take no thought of what designs other nations may be forming against us. The author of the "Battle of Dorking" answers this question by pointing out how extremely artificial and precarious is the fabric of England's greatness. Although there is a good deal of exaggeration in the passages relating to the insecurity of our supplies of coal and iron, it is nevertheless quite true that England has not the natural resources which give France so marvellous an elasticity in recovering from defeat, and that the loss of one battle at sea would be fatal to our commercial and manufacturing supremacy. It cannot therefore be idle to urge perpetually on Government the duty of stinting no expenditure to keep the navy stronger in men, ships, and implements of destruction, than any possible combination of hostile squadrons that might be brought against it. There is, perhaps, more difference of opinion as to what would be the fate of any invading army that, if our fleet were once beaten, landed on the coast of England. But we could have no more conclusive proof that the conduct of the brave Volunteers in the "Battle of Dorking" is no mere fancy picture than is supplied in Sir Hope Grant's report on the Volunteer Review of last Easter Monday. Sir Hope has the courage to say distinctly that, as a military force, essaying to carry out field operations and to fight regular battles, the Volunteers are absolutely worthless. "The men individually," says Sir Hope, "showed great intelligence; they were orderly in their behaviour; appeared willing to obey any order given, and seemed desirous of learning their work. The officers, too, appeared zealous and anxious to perform their duty. But this is not sufficient without experience." The consequence was, that, precisely as in *Blackwood's* imaginary battle, "there were grave errors in the position taken up; and, had it been in actual warfare, whole brigades would have been utterly annihilated in a few minutes." Sir Hope, therefore, recommends that these great reviews, at which no military duty is learnt, be discontinued, that the Volunteer artillery be restricted to garrison duty, and that the infantry "have a longer period of drill," and be placed under military control "when under arms or in uniform." The Ministerial Bill does something towards effecting these objects; but the relations the Bill proposes to establish between the Regulars, the Militia, and the Volunteers, cannot be regarded as final or satisfactory.

The abolition of purchase, the officering of the Militia with men who have served in the army, and the subjection to martial law of Volunteers called out on duty, with the view of brigading them with regular troops, are but steps towards the attainment of the end desired by all real reformers, the moulding into one homogeneous army of all the diverse forces now armed and paid by the State in England. A very short experience of the working of the new system will convince the public of the absurdity of keeping up both the Militia and the Volunteers, a practice which has the effect of separating class from class and weak

in India, but if the general prosperity of its subjects and the careful and full cultivation of its territory can be taken as a criterion, abused far beyond its demerits.

10. In the several departments of the State the management of affairs has been carried on under the system briefly described in my report for last year. The rates of assessment levied from cultivators have been the same as in that year. High as they undoubtedly must be considered when contrasted with those levied in our own districts, yet very few cultivators are found to emigrate from Baroda territory, into which, on the other hand, cultivators from British and talookree districts not unfrequently come. The rainfall was all that could be desired, and crops of every kind were abundant.

11 It is found from information furnished by the Durbar that the revenue derived from all sources amounted to Baroda Rs. 1,42,00,000.

12. Most of this is realized in cash, but in a few districts it is still customary to recover revenue in kind, that is in grain—in some places in the proportion of one-half of the produce, in others of one-third.

13. The expenditure for disciplined troops, for irregular horse and Seebundee, and for Doewusthan, Dhurmada, and State establishments generally, has been Rs. 1,15,00,000.

14. To this must be added the "Khanghee Khurruck, private or personal expenses of the Gaekwar. They are very great, and in too many instances most unwisely incurred for occasions of public display, in presents to favourite courtiers, and in the construction of costly buildings intended almost exclusively for purposes of pageantry. Lakhs of rupees are thus spent, which bring no return, and confer no benefit on His Highness' subjects, whilst works of real and lasting utility are comparatively neglected.

15. The Gaekwar's disciplined military force, alluded to in my 13th para, has been in existence since 1858. Its organization and drill are on the model of our own native army. It is in a very creditable state of efficiency, and is constituted as shown in the accompanying memo.

16. All the officers above the rank of subedar-major are Europeans or Indo-Britains, who have been entertained with the sanction of the British Government conveyed though the Resident, and as a rule they bear most excellent characters. Mr. Devine, who commands the whole force, is thoroughly trusted by the Durbar and has been greatly respected by successive Residents from the time he first entered the Baroda service.

17. In addition to the regiments shown in the memo. there is the Okhamundel corps and Dwarka in a high state of discipline and efficiency under the command of an officer of the British army, appointed by our Government, and a battalion of Dharee under the superintendence of a British officer, although not entirely under his command.

18. The former corps is maintained for the protection of Okhamundel under our auspices, and the latter for the military duties of the Gaekwar's Umrellie Mahals in Kattywar.

19. His Highness' artillery guns are all of native manufacture, as are also the greater portion of the small arms. Both are made in the city of Baroda.

20. Exclusive of village police he has a police corps numbering 1,069.

21. For guarding jails a body of 175 men, of whom 140 are in uniform.

22. The Hoozoor Seebundee amounts to 2,899.

23. The District Seebundee amounts to 4,072.

24. By treaty engagement the Durbar supply as Contingent of Horse, strength 3,000, placed at the disposal of the British Government for employment under the Kattywar, Rewa Kanta, and Myhee Kanta agencies, and the Superintendency of Pahlunpore.

25. The police system of the country under Baroda rule, as far as it can be judged by common report, in the absence of returns and statistics of crime, appears on the whole to afford a fair degree of protection to life and property, and to bear no unfavourable comparison in this respect with that in force in our own zillas.

26. Last monsoon the Assistant Resident disposed of 68 Giras claims of Rajpeepla girassin on Gaekwar villages. The investigation of the remaining claims will be resumed during the next monsoon.

27. 29 claims of Mehwassee girassins of Rewa Kanta were decided by Lieut. Hunter, R. A., Boundary Commissioner between Baroda and the Mahee Kanta, who will resume this work at the close of the fair season.

28. The division of territory between Jubbooguum under Baroda and Wasna under Oodeypore has been finally made by Captain Cathcart of the Revenue Survey, who was deputed by Government for the purpose. This officer performed the duty very ably, and has effected a settlement which, by defining territorial limits, has separated the jurisdiction previously exercised in common over the two districts, and has thus put an end to the constant vexatious disputes and quarrels which occurred for years past between Baroda and Oodeypore.

29. The Assistant Resident is now engaged with an Assistant from the Khandeish collectorate in disposing of the remaining questions at issue between the British Government and the Durbar in that quarter, and in determining the amount still to be paid by the Durbar to Shamrao Ramchunder, as compensation for the loss he incurred in a contract for railway sleepers, in consequence of their unjust interference with forest rights in the Dhonge.

30. Lieutenant Hunter, in concert with an officer of the Survey Department, in December last settled the boundary disputes which had long existed between Baroda and Mandvee under Surat, and the Assistant Resident and an Assistant from the Ahmedabad collectorate settled all between the villages of Bhattia and Wuktapoor under Ahmedabad and Oodun and Sulatpoor of Baroda, with the exception of one, namely, that between Jorajeema Mooara of Ahmedabad and Dore of Baroda, regarding which further proceedings are still necessary.

31. The condition of Okhamundel and of the Umrellie mahals has been prosperous. The peace of both has been undisturbed, and in the former district improvement continues to progress. Captain Scott resumed his duties there in January last on return from furlough to England.

32. His Highness' Contingent of Horse, although still far from what it might be as regards the horses and [illegible] equipment of the men, has, from the [illegible] officers under whom quotas of the corps [illegible] been generally useful and well conducted. [illegible] of one rupee to the levy of each Barzur [illegible] sanctioned within the last few days.

33. The chief political event affecting the Baroda [illegible] noted in the year of report is the death of [illegible] Maharaj, the late Gaekwar, which occurred unexpectedly on the 28th of November last, [illegible] reign of fourteen years.

34. His younger and only surviving brother Mulharrao was at once proclaimed his successor, in default of any male heir of the deceased prince.

35. The following outline of the family pedigree, from the reign of the father of the late and present Gaekwar, will show at a glance the position of the latter :—

Syajeerao Gaekwar, who died in December 1847, had by his lawful wife Chimnabaee *six sons*, namely—

Gumputrao, his immediate successor, who died December 1856.

Gyajeerao, deceased.

Khunderao, the late Gaekwar, deceased 28th November 1870.

Anundrao, deceased.

Mulharrao, now on the gaddee.

Eshwuntrao, deceased.

36.—Thus Mulharrao is the sole surviving legitimate descendant of Peelajee Gaekwar, the founder of the family.

37.—There is a collateral branch descended from Malojee Gaekwar, the brother of Peelajee.

38.—Jumnabai, the only lawful wife, left a widow by the late Gaekwar, although she could not at the time of his death positively announce herself to be with child, as she had on several occasions before had similar signs of pregnancy for two or three months, she said, and been disappointed, now confidently expects to become a mother about the middle of June next.

39. If she gives birth to a son he will succeed to the gadee of his deceased father.

40. The right of such posthumous son to the succession is undoubted ; it is recognized by all connected with the Durbar, and has been formally admitted by Mulharrao himself.

41. The expectation expressed in the 28th para. of my last report, that Khunderao would banish from his thoughts the hope of obtaining the restoration of his dismissed Minister, Bhow Salib Scindhia, to office, remained unfulfilled. To the dayof his death he clung to the hope, and left no means untried to attain this, which appears to have been the dearest wish of his heart, and so Nimbajeerao Dhowlay continued ostensibly to act as Minister whilst in reality he was so in little more than in name.

42. In December last Mulharrao relieved Nimbajeerao Dhowlay of the ministerial office, retaining him in his original post of Senaputtee, or chief of the military and police establishments.

43. As a temporary measure Hurriba Gaekwar, who has for some years been superintendent of the revenue management of the state, a man well esteemed by my predecessor and by myself, was made the medium of communication between the Durbar and the Residency for conducting the business of the administration, assisted by Bhikooba Anna, a cousin of Govidrao Roria, the Minister who died in 1868.

44. Last month Gopalrao Myral, a highly respected and popular personage, who possesses much weight with the people of Baroda of all ranks and conditions, became Minister.

45. He is anxiously engaged in reconstructing the administration, and giving form and organisation to the departments of which it is composed, a work requiring great care and discretion when making selections for the appointment of new officials and the retention of existing ones, for according to invariable custom no sooner does a Gaekwar succeed to power then all who were or pretended to be of his party previously press to have all connected with his predecessor's rule discarded indiscriminately and clamour for preferment for themselves in their stead.

46. In this respect the position of His Highness Mulharrao is one of peculiar embarrassment. He feels himself bound to reward all who in any degree sympathised with him, or even expressed sympathy for him during the life of his late brother, and not only do they place a very exorbitant estimate on the services they parade, for which they expect proportionately exorbitant rewards, but many of them aspire to places of trust and responsibility, for which by social position, by ignorance, and by inexperience they are totally disqualified, yet Mulharrao shrinks from saying no to their appeals.

47. Another difficulty is added by the possibility of a posthumous heir being born, for this has given rise to three parties in the Durbar—one in open support of the Ranee who may become mother of an heir to the principality ; another in equally open support of His Highness Mullharrao ; and a third, who in the language of Macaulay may be termed trimmers, who try to please both sides with the desire to have the favour of the one which may eventually win.

48. On the 16th of last month the marriage of His Highness with Mahalsabaee, daughter of Nursingrao Mohitay, a petty landholder of Wainy near Poona, was celebrated, when the honours usual on such occasions were accorded from the Residency.

49. Since the accession of His Highness Mulharrao the introduction of a system of state education has been determined upon, the details of which are to be carried out under the advice of the Director of Public Instruction, without whose recommendation no appointments will be sanctioned.

50. A beginning has already been made by the appointment of the Rao Saheb Bhogilall as general superintendent and master of a High School on a salary of Rs. 500 a month. The Director of Public Instruction has been requested to name a 1st and 2nd assistant for the English Department on salaries of 150 and 100 rupees, respectively, and 1st and 2nd masters for the Mahratee and Guzeratee Departments on salaries of 40 and 15 rupees respectively, and a commodious and well situated building, capable of accommodating about 500 scholars, has been set apart as a school-house.

51. The tramway from Dubhoee to Kurjun on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, a distance of 20 miles, is to be converted into a narrow gauge railway, on a plan and estimate furnished from the office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, under whose general supervision the work is to be completed. Mr. Warren, a civil engineer, already acquainted with the line, and who was not long ago a Resident Engineer in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's service, has, with the approval of the Consulting Engineer, been engaged on a salary of Rs. 800 a month to be the Executive Engineer for the construction of this narrow gauge railway, the whole expenditure for which has been estimated at 3,70,000 rupees.—I have, &c.,

J. T. BARR, Resident.

Memorandum showing the name of the different Drill Disciplined Corps in His Highness the Gaekwar's Service (at Baroda), together with the number of Privates and Officers, &c., belonging to each.

Names of the Corps.	Silver Guns, Three Pounders.	Brass Guns.	Iron Guns.	Privates.	Lance Naiques.	Naiques.	Color Havildars.	Major Havildars.	Havildars.	Jemadars.	Subedars.	Subedar Majors.	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Trumpeters.	Kettle Drummer.	Gun Lascars.	Drivers.	Horses.	Bullocks.	Band Master.	Drum Major.	Band Havildars.	Band Naiques.	Drummers.	Buglers.	Fifers.	Musicians.	Total.	Grand Total.
Silver Gun Battery	2																													
Troop of Horse Artillery			4																											
2nd Battery Foot Artillery			4																											
Rumbah			2																											
1st Regiment																														
2nd Regiment																														
Highlanders, or 1st Regiment																														
Artillery Office																														
Commanding Officer																														
Brigade Major																														
Colonels Staff																														
General Commanding Office																														
Total	2	16	12	1,661	16	16	8	8	16	8	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	27	136	136	1	1	1	2	6	18	18	18	1	2,701	2,701

(Signed.) J. T. BARR, Resident.

THE BOMBAY POLICE AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

APPENDED are two important official papers relating to the cost of the Bombay police. The first is dated 3rd June 1871, and from the Judicial Department of Government :—

To the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th ult., No. 78, submitting a memorial of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay, on the subject of the withdrawal by Government of their contribution to the Police Fund of the Bombay Municipality.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that Government decided to withdraw its contribution towards the maintenance of the police force of the city of Bombay after full and mature consideration of the circumstances which have been brought to notice in the memorial, and that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council sees nothing in the facts stated which should cause him to alter his former decision.

3. The Governor in Council has further desired me to state that the numerous advantages possessed by the city of Bombay, which has been correctly described by the memorialists as an "entrepot of vast commerce," and the comparative wealth of its citizens render it just that it should bear the entire cost of its police, and that it would not be equitable for Government to call upon the inhabitants of the less favoured towns and districts of the Presidency to contribute to relieve the city of Bombay from the discharge of an obligation which legitimately belongs to it.

4. Government have placed at the disposal of the municipal administration resources which should, in their opinion, be ample with good management to provide for the reasonable requirements of the city, and they will be glad to consider any proposals for a reduction of the Police force which may be practicable without impairing its efficiency.—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1871.

SUBJECT.—Letter from the Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay, No. 75, dated 10th May 1871, states that the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay, at a special general meeting assembled on 8th May 1871, passed the following resolution :—"That with reference to section 224 of the Municipal Act, Government be requested to reduce the cost of the Police so as to bring the charges for the six months ending 30th November 1871 down to Rs. 1,23,914, the estimated yield of the Police rate for six months, being an average rate of about Rs. 30,652 a month, and that they be informed that the Bench has fixed the revised grant for Police for the current year at Rs. 3,21,824, of which it is estimated that Rs. 1,97,910 will be expended in the six months ending 31st May 1871, and that the Commissioner be directed to pay the Police from 1st June 1871 at the above reduced rates of Rs. 20,652 a month only."

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—The Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay should be informed that His Excellency in Council will be happy to entertain any proposals for the reduction of the expenses on account of the Police which may be reasonable and practicable and which would not tend to impair the efficiency of the force, but he cannot recognise any resolutions of the Bench of Justices directing the carrying into effect of reduction to which the sanction of Government has not previously been accorded.

2. The Municipal Commissioner has been directed to indicate what reductions he considers possible and advisable.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

To the Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

BOMBAY.

HIGH SCHOOL AT BROACH.—A second grade High School was opened at Broach on the 1st inst.

SESSIONS COURT AT TANNA.—The quarterly sitting of the Sessions Court at Tanna commenced on Monday.

MR. AND MRS. GILL'S ENTERTAINMENT, we would remind our readers, will be given this evening in Grant Road Theatre.

THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—We observe that a fund has been raised by the Parsee residents of the Punjab for the relief of the suffering Zoroastrians in Persia.

FUND FOR THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—Messrs. Godrez, Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, received up to Tuesday Rs. 4,957 as contributions to the above fund.

BELGAUM.—During May last five murders were committed at Belgaum. Four of them were perpetrated in the talooka Chikodee, and one in the Gokak talooka.

THE PERSIAN PARSEES FROM BUNDER ABAS.—The Persian Parsees who arrived here on Tuesday from Bunder Abas, have been accommodated at the Chowpatty Dhurumsala, where arrangements have been made for their comfort.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT.—Ibrahim Jooma was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for house-breaking by night and theft of several articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 610, belonging to Sewjee Nuthoo.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed Bhattia Suthoo and two others for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court ; the first on a charge of stealing property, of the value of Rs. 114, belonging to his master, Rowjee Ballajee ; and the others with having received the same, knowing it to have been stolen.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of Marootee Tookaram, a labourer employed in the Hydraulic Press, Fort. It appears that on the 30th ultimo, the man fell from the first storey of the press to the ground-floor, and one of his arms being fractured was removed to the hospital, where he expired yesterday. The inquest has been adjourned till to-day.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at the European General Hospital on the body of Edward Single, a seaman of the ship Strathclyde. Some time last month while deceased was working in the hold of the ship a bale of piece goods fell on him, and he was severely hurt. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Tuesday. The jury found that his death had been caused by inflammation of the brain.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Dr. Howlett held an inquest on Tuesday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Gumnoo Gopall, a lad aged about six years. On Sunday morning several men were engaged in taking off the roof of the hut in which the boy lived. The side wall of the hut gave way and a portion of it struck deceased. He received serious injuries and was removed to the hospital, where he died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

WARRANT OFFICERS.—The Government of India is pleased to notify that warrant officers not holding honorary commissions are liable for the scale of messing as follows, when provided with passages either from or on return to India in H. M.'s Indian troop-ships. The messing should in all cases be paid on board as in the case of commissioned officers. These sums when recognised should be credited to Indian revenues. Conductors, apothecaries, and warrant officers, 1s. a day ; wives, 4d. a day ; children above two years, 2d. a day.

THE WEATHER.—All yesterday the weather was still cloudy, and in the afternoon and evening there were slight showers of rain accompanied with lightning. The wind in the latter part of the day at times blew in pretty strong gusts. In the Harbour and Back Bay the sea had a monsoonish appearance. It would be hazardous however to say that the change in the weather is more than temporary. Though there has been a good deal of rain at the ports down the coast it does not appear that the "*burra burset*" has really set in.

THE WIDOW MARRIAGE CASE.

By the consent of the respective advocates of the parties, Mr. Connon, the Chief Magistrate of Police, has fixed the hearing of the Widow Marriage Case for Wednesday the 14th inst.

A NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.

We hear that the Engineers of the P. W. D. have been called upon by Government to furnish plans and estimates for a new Lunatic Asylum, or for doubling the size of the present one (at Colaba), and that the cost of the work is estimated at not less than two lacs of rupees. If this be true we are curious to know what has become of the liberal offers made to Government in connection with a new Asylum.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP LORD CLYDE, 1,116 tons, Captain Thomas Ellis, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE SHIP LION, 795 tons, Captain A. Eugrand, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of 13,388 bags of rice, 127 bales and 200 bundles gunny, 377 bags of sugar, and 679 bags gram. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE DISPUTE ABOUT A PARSEE TRUST.

THE complaint at the instance of Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy against Sorabjee Merwanjee for refusing to give up his office as secretary of the trust estate under the complainant's father's, came on before Mr. Connon in the Fort Police office yesterday afternoon. Mr. Mayhew (instructed by Mr. Chalk) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Makoordass for the defence. The magistrate asked if no settlement could be come to. Mr. Mayhew said the complainant had no wish to press the case if defendant would leave the office. Mr. Makoordass said his client was under the difficulty that whilst he had been dismissed by three trustees, the fourth (the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy) protested against the dismissal. The magistrate expressed an opinion that the dismissal seemed to be sufficient, and that the defendant should not persist in going to the office. He adjourned the case for a week in order to give an opportunity for an amicable settlement.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—7TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 6th June, 6-23 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 12 minutes.

Via Russia, 7th June, 12-29 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 33 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th June, 11-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 4 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 6th June, 9 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 8 minutes.

Via Russia, 7th June, 12-12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour 3 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th June, 6-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 15 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 6th to 9 P.M. of the 7th June is as follows :—

	To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee		4 45	0 9
,, Calcutta		7 25	2 42
,, Madras		18 40	7 45

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—7TH JUNE.

(Before MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, Esq.)

MECKBAKE VS. ABHA AHMED.

MR. SHAMRAO, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that he would examine the plaintiff's mehta, who would state the facts of the case.

Mr. Manockjee—Where is the plaintiff?

Mr. Shamrao—The lady (plaintiff) does not know anything. Her mehta transacts the business for her. She is not present in Court.

Mr. Manockjee—Then add the mehta's name as a moonim or manager.

Mr. Shamrao—It is not necessary.

Mr. Manockjee—It is necessary.

Mr. Shamrao—Then the lady will have to give him a general power of attorney, which she may not like to do.

Mr. Manockjee—Then make him colonel, captain, or major.

Mr. Shamrao—The mehta knows the facts, for he transacts the business. He will swear to that. I appear for the lady, and it is sufficient.

Mr. Manockjee—It is not. If you say more, I shall strike off the case.

Mr. Shamrao—The plaintiff can appear by an attorney or pleader.

Mr. Manockjee—No, he cannot.

Mr. Shamrao—He can, under the decision of the High Court.

Mr. Manockjee—That decision was passed during my absence by misrepresentation. If you wish I will send this case and get that decision upset down.

Mr. Shamrao—My client would then be put to great trouble and expense.

Mr. Manockjee—Take notice I shall not ask for any power of attorney. Serve the defendant with an amended summons. Case postponed for a fortnight.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 3rd June 1871.

Open 325½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,227	7	10
Merchandize	143,485	14	5
Electric Telegraph	367	0	0
Total Rs.	1,83,080	6	3

Corresponding week in June, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.			
Coaching	37,963	1	4
Merchandize	1,30,836	10	9
Electric Telegraph	619	14	6
Total Rs.	1,69,419	10	7
Increase	13,660	11	8

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 7th June, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·78, rainfall 36 cents.

CANNANORE, 7th June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·860, rainfall 2 inches 67 cents.

MANGALORE, 7th June, 12 Noon.—Weather rainy, thermometer 84.

TUTICORIN, 7th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 87, barometer 29·705.

VINGORLA, 7th June, 12 Noon.—Weather clear, wind south-east, thermometer 82, rainfall 43 cents.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH LINE.

THE Director-in -Chief Indo-European Telegraph addressed the Government of Bombay as follows on the 6th May 1871 :—

"In reporting my departure for England by to-day's mail steamer, I take the opportunity of recording the fact that the present working of the Indo-European line leaves little to be desired on the score of rapidity of transmission.

"My last reports from Kurrachee show that out of many messages received from England from the 1st to the 4th instant, the longest time of transit was 10 hours 12 minutes, the shortest 14 minutes, and the average 2 hours 55 minutes. I consider this remarkable working."

PASSENGERS LEAVING CALCUTTA.

THE following passengers left Calcutta per s. s. ARATURUS, for London, on the 3rd June :—

Lieutenant G E P Smith Neill and Mrs Neill, Mr G S Masters, Mr P Robertson, Mr G Lyell, Mr and Mrs J Gow Smith, Mrs Raban and four children, Mrs Allen, Mrs F S Thurlow, Mr and Mrs P Cossérat and child, Mrs Keelan, Mr J Zemin, and Mr C Zemin.

To Malta—Mr and Mrs McCrindle.

The following passengers left Calcutta per s. s. Hindoostan, on 4th June :—

For Madras—Mr Morgan and Mr S Steele.
For Galle—Major Stafford.
For Melbourne—Mr Baldock, Mr Chas White, Mr D Warner, Mr Thos Warren, and Mr Jas Cavenagh.
For Sydney—Mr Thos Learmouth.
For Brindisi—Mr Earnshaw, and Mr Geo Eyears.
For Southampton—Mr C W Warden, Mr and Mrs P Crighton, child, two infants, and ayah, Miss Skipton and Mr H W Abbott.

THE STATE OF ULWUR.

MR. C. U. AITCHISON, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, wrote to the Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana on the 2nd June 1871 as follows :—

"The reports received from you from time to time having enabled His Excellency in Council to judge of the measures adopted under the authority of the British Government for the restoration of order and good government in the State of Ulwur, occasion may now be taken to mark the sense which the Government of India entertain of the services rendered to that State by the Council of Management under its able president, Captain Cadell.

"To that officer His Excellency in Council considers that the State of Ulwur is under the greatest obligations for the energy, patience, and ability by which he has already succeeded in evolving some degree of order out of the previously existing confusion. And to the members of the Council of Management, Thakoors Lukhdeer Sing, Hurdeo Sing, Mahtab Sing, Mungul Sing, and Pundit Roopnarain, great praise is due for the loyal and unflinching way in which they have discharged their duties in the face of the great difficulties caused by the previous maladministration, in the face too, His Excellency in Council regrets to observe, of great and continued discouragement consequent on the hostile attitude assumed towards them by their chief. I am directed to request that you will convey to the Council an assurance that so long as they continue to carry out the onerous duties required of them in the conscientious, painstaking, and upright manner they have hitherto done, they may rely upon the full support of the Government of India.

"This expression of the sentiments of Government will be published in the *Gazette of India*."

SHOCKING MURDER.

(*Madras Athenæum*, June 5.)

OUR correspondent from Vellore writes as follows :—An extraordinary story is current here to the effect that about a fortnight or more ago, a rich sowcar with his little son came to Conjeveram, and distinguished himself by his liberal donations to the Vishnoo temple there, and to the Brahmins belonging to it. About ten days ago it appears that the sowcar had occasion to go away a distance from the town on business, leaving his little son behind him in the care of the Brahmins of the temple. The little fellow was loaded with valuable ornaments and jewels, rumour says to the value of 10,000 rupees. On the return of the sowcar, his boy was missing, and upon a search being instituted the body of the lad was found in a well within the sacred enclosure of the temple, stripped of his ornaments. Suspicion of course attached strongly to the Brahmins of the pagoda, who are now under the kind care of the police whilst the matter is under investigation. Strong doubts are entertained as to whether the Garuda Utsavam, which was to be celebrated to-day (2nd June), will take place. The sightseers and numbers of the faithful who come from great distances to attend this festival will meet with sad disappointment, if the conjecture turns out to the true. Accidental deaths are sadly on the increase in this town. Yesterday afternoon a native boy was drowned in the fort ditch, and this morning again another lad met the same sad fate in the pagoda tank near the Palar bridge.

THE CASH BALANCES.

APPENDED is a statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of April last, contrasted with that of the previous years :—

	April 1869.	April 1870.	April 1871.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	88,16,172	1,62,44,872	3,78,38,140
Bengal	1,46,38,101	1,40,54,997	2,11,85,561
British Burmah	33,04,037	29,16,193	32,70,156*
North-Western Provinces	1,11,98,923	1,39,67,091	1,81,39,050
Oudh	28,98,269	35,54,142	47,00,469
Punjab	90,65,764	94,15,369	1,19,88,611
Bombay	2,61,64,991	3,67,57,721	3,66,21,588
Central Provinces	46,67,848	56,89,548	78,27,972
Madras	2,43,55,410	2,72,79,925	2,87,66,337
Total	10,45,09,260	13,05,88,334	17,00,13,079

* As per telegraphic report.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 6th June, 6-23 P.M. ; via Russia, 7th June, 12-45 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe via Turkey, 6th June, 6-9 P.M. ; via Russia, 7th June, 12-12 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Simla on Friday, the 26th May. Present : His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K. P., G. M. S. I., presiding ; His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab ; the Hon'ble John Strachey ; the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I. ; the Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q. C ; the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis ; Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B. ; the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

LOCAL RATES (PANJAB) BILL.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab introduced the Bill to provide for the levy of local rates in the Panjab, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three weeks. He said—

"MY LORD,—I move to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of rates in the Panjab. This Bill was originally in charge of my hon'ble friend Mr. Ellis, who has contributed much to its present shape, and has been made over to my care to give me an opportunity of stating to the Council the actual condition of the newly-constituted provincial finances. The object of the Bill is simply to impose on all productive land in the Panjab a rate of three per cent. on its annual value, equivalent to one of six per cent. on the land-revenue ; and it may be as well to mention that the assessment even of land, exempt from revenue demand, was determined at the time of settlement. The necessity for this additional taxation is two-fold : it is partly caused by the abridgment of the allotments heretofore set apart from Imperial funds for the performance of certain services now transferred to the immediate management and control of the local Government ; and, in connection with this part of the subject, I regret to be obliged to trouble the Council with some of the principal figures of the Provincial Budget.

RECEIPTS.

	£	
I.—Imperial grant, corrected to date and so including that for district dak now transferred		533,300
II.—Provincial rates and taxes (including *all* collected under the existing law)		56,426
III.—VII.—Transferred departments (including Police receipts against direct charge, both which receipt and charge have heretofore been included in the imperial amount)		93,018
VIII.—Miscellaneous		13,053
Including earnings of—	£	
Staging bungalows and serais	5,925	
Cattle pounds	6,408	
IX.—Public Works		77,387
Including endowments	6,701	
Tolls	56,233	
Deficit	62,427	
Total		885,611

CHARGES.

	Original Works.	Repairs.	
1—6.—Transferred departments (including local educational charges heretofore taken only against local funds, as well as municipal and other police charges heretofore brought in on both sides of the imperial account)	£	£	527,392
7.—Miscellaneous			22,698
Including local collection and account (except P. W. Office)		4,173	
District dak		9,300	
Serais and staging bungalows		4,262	
8.—Public Works			285,521
Including—			
Communications (roads and bridges)	64,502	90,137	
Miscellaneous public improvements	3,348	8,216	
Civil buildings	36,616	6,928	
Establishment, local	...	11,426	
Share of general or imperial	...	32,217	
Total			885,611

To meet an expenditure of £835,611 a sum of only £773,184 is forthcoming, leaving a deficit of £62,427 to be supplied. On the charges I will, in passing, only observe that £148,924 of the expenditure under "Public Works" being for "repairs and establishments," and only £104,466 for original works, there is *prima facie* a disproportion between the two charges resulting from the contraction of the funds available for construction. The second reason for additional taxation is the growing demand amongst the rural districts for improved communications. This is the consequence of the high price of produce prevalent for some years past, which renders it so much better worth a man's while than formerly to send his grain to distant markets for sale. It is very undesirable that a real want of this kind, arising as it does from the increase of trade and multiplication of business, should remain unsatisfied. Moreover, though now under British Government for a quarter of a century, the Panjab is in many parts still destitute of the public buildings essential to effective administration, and the long postponement of their erection is highly inconvenient. But it will be asked, could not the funds required be derived from savings and retrenchment? I need hardly say that this question has been seriously and attentively considered. It was examined in detail by a committee presided over by the able and experienced Financial Commissioner of these provinces, Mr. Robert Egerton ; but I regret to say that no substantial saving has been suggested, except under the the head of Police by the abolition of the appointment of Deputy Inspector General. This, if effected, would give £6,300 ; but the question is one connected with administrative considerations, and under no circumstances could any relief be obtained at an early period. The necessity for additional taxation being admitted, is the mode prescribed by the Bill that which most recommends itself by its efficiency and adaptation to the habits of the people laid under contribution? As the principle on which it is founded has already been sanctioned in respect of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, I need not dilate on its effects. There is a general agreement that the people of the Panjab, though quite as averse to all taxation as their neighbours, will more readily acquiesce in the imposition of a light rate on the land than in any other demand, for it is in accordance with their remembrance of old times, with their customs and usages, and with the immemorial practice of former rulers. The gross yield of the rate calculated on a land-revenue, stated according to the latest returns at £1,859,117, will amount to £132,557. But certain deductions have to be made on account of lands already paying the double road cess under the proceedings of the revised settlement, on account of the remuneration payable to the headmen of villages, to which is due some part of the comparative popularity of this system of fiscal contribution, and on account of unforeseen deficiencies to be expected in actual realization. Hence, I fear that it will not be safe to estimate the net income from this source at more than £110,909. The incidence of the rate will be—

Per head of agricultural population	2 annas 2 1/3 pie.
,, acre of cultivated land	1 anna.
,, acre of malguzari land	8·2 pie.

—and the recital of these figures will, I think, demonstrate that no very heavy burden is being added to the taxes already payable. There remains the important question whether the general condition of the country warrants the imposition of any additional burden at all. Having consulted those most competent to judge of the capabilities of the agricultural community, I am unable confidently to answer this question in the affirmative. I can point to the fact recorded in the census report of 1868 that, whilst population had increased only in the ratio of 11½ cultivation had increased in the ratio of 31½ per cent., as well as to the greatly enhanced prices obtainable by sale of land. And there is a general consensus of opinion attesting the unprecedented prosperity of all classes connected with the soil. And, although I cannot contend that those classes are identical with the fortunate sections of the community benefiting through the relinquishment by the imperial exchequer of the greater part of the income tax, they nevertheless share in the general relief consequent on the remission of taxation, amounting, as it does in this province, to £86,860. It may, perhaps, be urged that there is some inequality in confining the new demands to the agricultural classes. But I would point out that about two millions of the non-agriculturists are brought under contribution through the agency of the municipalities, and that the town duties have recently been materially increased by the admission into the schedule of piece goods and metals. I am not aware, my Lord, that there is any other point to which I need now advert. Having explained to your Excellency in Council briefly, but I trust with sufficient distinctness, the leading objects of the Bill ; having shewn that, whilst it is necessitated by the prudent and politic limitation set by the Government of India to the pecuniary grants hitherto made in furtherance of purposes, illimitable in themselves, of provincial improvement, moral and material, it is at the same time designed to raise, by a procedure well understood by the populations concerned, the funds indispensable to the maintenance of even that abated speed of progress demanded by a yet backward civilization

CHURCH AND STATE.

An important debate took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday, May 9, on a motion by Mr. Miall "that it is expedient, at the earliest practicable period, to apply the policy initiated by the disestablishment of the Irish Church, by the Act of 1869, to the other Churches established by law in the United Kingdom."

We append the speech of Mr. Disraeli, and to-morrow will publish that of Mr. Gladstone, who spoke immediately after the member for Buckinghamshire, and whose speech, with the exception of a few remarks from Mr. Miall in reply, brought the debate to a close.

SPEECH BY Mr. DISRAELI.

There is one remarkable feature of the motion of the hon. member for Bradford, it recommends a policy for which there is no precedent in the history of this country. This is a circumstance which of itself alone should teach us to be cautious and to consider well before we accept the proposition which he offers. At no time in the history of this country has there been a period when the State has not recognised and supported some religious expression of the community. Even in that important period in the history of our country when power was possessed by the Puritans—whom, I suppose, modified by the circumstances of the age, I may conclude the hon. member for Bradford fairly represents—though they abolished bishoprics, though they destroyed liturgies, still they upheld the connexion between the Church and State, and the appeal to the civil arm to support spiritual predominance was never more earnestly made and never more energetically exercised. (Cheers.) The connexion of Church and State was nevermore powerful than after the decapitation of Charles I. and even after the Revolution of 1688, though mitigated by the circumstances of advancing times, the principles of that connexion were unreservedly asserted and acted on. I say these are circumstances which ought to make us view with, I will not say suspicion, but at least with that caution which should always influence prudent men the proposition of the hon. gentleman, because, so far as England is concerned, it is mere theory he is placing before us. And the hon. gentleman was quite conscious of this; he is too well informed not to be aware of that to which I have just referred. In order to substantiate his theory the hon. gentleman could appeal to no previous practice of England. He referred to the beneficial results which had followed from the separation of Church and State in European countries, and he referred also to the precedent of our legislation two years ago with respect to that which he described as the Kingdom of Ireland—not an accurate term. (Laughter.) This reference to Continental experience was necessarily vague, and was hardly fair, when we are called upon to give our opinion matters of such importance with which we are so intimately acquainted and so intimately connected. But I will take one instance, I think the fairest, of the consequences of this dissolution of the connexion of Church and State on the continent of Europe. I will take it in a great country where the revolution was effected some time ago, so that there has been a fair period for the experiment; and I will ask the hon. gentleman what he thinks of the condition of France with respect to this matter. France, an old Roman Catholic country, had much analogy with England in this respect; its Church was a national Church. I will not refer to the great events of the end of last century and the commencement of the present; but we all know that two of the wisest and ablest of the Monarchs of France since the dissolution occurred—the First Emperor and King Louis XVIII., devoted all their energies during their reigns in order, in some degree, to recreate and bring together again the elements of that connexion; and, mark you, not merely to give stability to the State—though of course such considerable statesmen were not unmindful of this consideration—but, as was avowed by the great Emperor himself, in order to secure the religious liberty of the laity. Well, you see what the religious liberty of the laity is in France at the present moment. You see, also, what is the condition of the Church in France at the present moment. The experiment has now been carried out almost to the lees, and you have the Archbishop of Paris, a man of undoubted piety and virtue and a most enlightened man, in the dungeons of the Red Republic. So far for the Continental illustration of the hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) He brings forward a proposition which, so far as English history is concerned, is a mere theory; he attempts to support it by continental experience. I have taken a most fair and favourable instance as an illustration. And now look at what he calls the Kingdom of Ireland, so far as the precedent of two years ago is concerned. I agree with the hon. gentleman that the precedent was a perfect one if you look at it logically. Logically speaking, if you disestablish the Church in Ireland, I think you are bound to disestablish the Church in Scotland and in England. But, fortunately, this country is not governed by logic. (Laughter and cheers.) It has a Parliamentary Government; it is governed by rhetoric and not by logic (laughter), or otherwise it would have been erased long ago from the list of leading communities. It is rather premature to draw any consequence from what has occurred so recently in Ireland (hear, hear); and I confess, not wishing to introduce unnecessary elements of controversy in this debate, I would rather that the reference to the Irish Church had not been made. So far as I can form an opinion upon what has occurred in Ireland, and what appear to be the consequences of the disestablishment of the Protestant Church, those consequences are not encouraging. (Hear.) On the one side I see a rampant spirit of ultramontanism, and on the other the development of a contracted and exclusive Protestantism (hear, hear), which I confess fills me sometimes with dismay. (Hear, hear.) So that while the Archbishop of Paris is immured, in consequence of the adoption of this new policy, in the dungeons of the Red Republic, the learned, intelligent, and amiable Archbishop of Dublin is suffering under the excommunication of the Protestant party. (Hear, hear.) When we have a proposition of this character brought forward, founded, as I remind the House, entirely on theory, one is inclined to ask who it is that prompts this appeal to the House of Commons. We are told it is the people. In these days everybody is the people, (laughter) except myself (renewed laughter); I never claimed to be the people; I am quite satisfied with the position I hold as the member for Buckinghamshire. We are told that such is the external impulse and general demand that what would be a great revolution becomes highly politic, not to say necessary. Now this motion requires the great change; it has been avowed by the last speaker in his lively discourse that those whom he describes as the Dissenters of England demand the change. I apprehend that I am not in error when I assume that the Dissenters of of England may fairly be looked upon as the natural successors of the old Puritan party. No doubt they have always been always a national party in the State, and their views are to be considered. We must remember, however, that this is a very old quarrel; it is a quarrel which, as the hon. gentleman who has just addressed us has fairly admitted, is 200 years old; but the great complaints which were the origin of that quarrel, and which for a considerable time sustained it, have no longer any existence. (Hear, hear.) They have no longer to complain of the dynasty; they have no longer to encounter Archbishop Laud, or even Bishop Sherlock. If you come to the great estate of the Church, why, for nearly the last 40 years it has been under the management and direction of a Commission of laymen, and they have slowly—certainly more slowly than the country, perhaps, expected—dealt with that estate, and they have ultimately conferred immense benefit; they have succeeded in making a general distribution of the estate of the Church, and, in their determination that that distribution should be generous and equal, I regret that in some instances they have reduced the means by which the Church of England always was enabled to maintain its position, not only as an orthodox, but also as a learned, Church. The Dissenters are also in possession of great political power, which no one envies them. What, then, have the Dissenters to complain of; the causes of complaint which 200 years ago impelled to such violent action, which for some time after were traditionary, which of late years practically have ceased to exist, I can hardly believe that causes of that character would render an assault upon the Church by the descendants of the Puritans, without any additional causes of complaint, one that would be fruitful of any great results. But it must be admitted that the Dissenters of the present day have allies, and powerful allies. Ever since the great revolution at the end of the last century a considerable and violent party has maintained itself which is opposed to any legal recognition or support by the State of the religious sentiment of the community. The adherents of this party are opposed to union between Church and State on grounds totally different to those which influence the Dissenters. And besides this party, which is powerful, no doubt, in many parts of Europe, and which has some influence even in this country, there is and always has been a certain amount of discontent among members of the Church of England, who are influenced by what I will venture to call ultra-sacerdotal objects, and who, for quite a contrary purpose, will, or threaten that they will, combine with others, with whom they do not sympathize in a common object of destruction. (Hear.) I think, however, the experience we have would rather induce me to believe that no great apprehension is to be feared from these Churchmen. Whatever may be the freak of the moment, when the time comes for action they will pause and reflect before committing themselves to a contest in which they will find no allies in those with whom they have no cordial sympathy. Therefore, we have to encounter the descendants of the Puritans supported by that party which no longer admits that there ought to be a recognition by the State of some religious opinion in the community. I will not argue upon that subject. I will assume that a great majority of the House, and a great majority of the country, are of opinion that the State ought to recognize and support some religious expression in the community. (Hear, hear.) That is my answer to what I will call the revolutionary party. The party asking for this revolution may be described as the descendants of the old Puritanic party, supported by that set of philosophical revolutionists, or revolutionary philosophers, who of late years have begun to produce some influence on political thought and action. Now, it does not appear to me that these are forces which the nation, as a great community, should fear. At least, they do not offer such a representation of popular power and opinion as ought to induce the nation suddenly, and with the precipitation expected by the hon. gentleman opposite, to give up one of the ancient institutions under which this country has so long existed and flourished. (Hear, hear.) They can only do so upon the monstrous assumption, which has prevailed too much in this debate, that the people of England generally are not in favour of their Established Church. I want to know what satisfactory evidence has been brought forward on this subject by any gentleman who has taken part in this debate. It was the point of all others on which we might have expected minute details from the hon. gentleman who introduced this question with an intellectual power and a maturity of thought worthy of the occasion. I listened to his speech with interest, and felt it was an address which maintained the character of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) But I noticed the total absence from that speech of evidence upon this vital point, showing that the Church of England was no longer the Church of the people. Take the population of our country districts. It exceeds the population of our towns, and I think no hon. member will for a moment assert that in the country districts of England the influence of the Church, and I am not speaking merely of the clergy, is not very considerable. No one will for a moment pretend that the reverse is the case. The hon. member for Bradford, indeed, spoke very lightly on this part of the subject. He spoke of the condition of our rural districts, but he seemed to refer for the information on which his opinion was based to Blue-books. I must say I thought this was a very remarkable source of information for a gentleman to go to who is asking the House to make so large a change in the Constitution of the country. I am not one of those who underrate the importance of Blue-books, but I think you should form your opinion of the character of a large portion of the English nation from personal experience and observation. (Hear, hear.) You must remember that the casual information which you may obtain from Blue-books as to the population of England has reference generally to some particular industry or some exceptional circumstances in a limited portion of the community; and that it is extremely hazardous to form an idea from Blue-books of the character and condition of some millions of the English people. I have formed an idea totally different from that entertained by the hon. member for Bradford of the feelings of the people of England in reference to this subject. I will not dwell upon this, however, because I listened, as every member of the House must have listened, with pleasure and admiration to the description given by the hon. member for Richmond of the character of the rural population of this country. (Hear, hear.) My heart and my experience alike respond to the expressions he used, for there was not a single trait marked out by him which was not the result of my own personal observation. I cannot admit that a gentleman who, like the hon. member for Bradford, brings forward a motion which greatly, if not entirely, depends on the feeling of the population ought to treat in so light and casual a manner the temper of the great body of the country population of England, and to refer as his authority to some Parliamentary papers. I think hon. gentlemen on both sides of the House will agree that in the country districts the influence of the Church of England is predominant. (Hear.) It is as beneficial, I believe, as it is great; but on the present occasion I will speak only of the power and influence of the Church. Everybody must, I think, admit that in the country districts the Church is as influential as any class or corporation can be in a free country. (Hear, hear.) When gentlemen like the hon. member for Bradford think they are adducing an argument of force against the existence of an institution like the Church of England by alleging that its character is not universal, and that its policy has not produced unity, we must remember that in a country where toleration has existed for nearly two centuries, and where for 40 or 50 years religious liberty has practically existed, it is not in the nature of things, it is not possible, it is not desirable, that there should be this universality and this unity. (Hear, hear.) And yet, because these things are impossible or impracticable, are you prepared to give up the great benefits which may accrue from an establishment of such a character? Are you prepared to say that because the Church is not universal, and because it does not produce unity you will sacrifice the manifold and ineffable blessings it bestows? (Hear, hear.) I admit that the influence of the Church of England in the towns is not equal to its influence in the country districts—is, in fact, very different. But we must remember that the population of the towns who are not in communion with the Church are not necessarily dissenters. The vast majority, in fact, are not Dissenters. The late Archbishop of Canterbury, a most pious and amiable man, but not a man of great resource and not sanguine about the future of the Church—Archbishop Sumner—did me the honour to confer with me upon some measures which were then in progress, with a view to improve the relations between the Church and the people. They were of a beneficial character, and no doubt well devised, but the Archbishop was not sanguine as to their results, or at least was not sanguine that they would effect the entire good which he desired, "for," he remarked, "whatever we do, after all, the nation has outgrown the Church. Now 50 years ago the nation had outgrown something else; it had outgrown the State. The relations between the State and the nation were then most imperfect and unsatisfactory. Was that an argument for the abolition of the State? ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) You might have come to this House and given such a picture of the imperfect relations between the nation and the State that the logical conclusion would have been a resolution like that of the hon. member. But English statesmen of both parties were too wise to take such a course. They gave their minds up to the immense necessities of the hour, and whether you look to our Parliamentary, our municipal, or our social relations between the nation and the State, which since that time have been fostered and established, you see what could be done by wise and patriotic men to improve those relations, and you find institutions which, though there may sometimes be grumbling and sometimes noisy talk, such as there always is and must be among Englishmen (laughter), command the affection and reverence of the great body of the people. (Hear, hear.) Why should you not do the same with the Church. The task is, of course, a much more difficult one than the reconstruction of the State by Ministers who are supported by a triumphant majority in Parliament and a sympathetic people, and who must thus exercise a power which the clergy and even the laity of the Church do not possess. But clergy and laity have for years been following this course, and the results, though slowly attained, have been considerable. (Hear, hear.) The population of the great towns not in communion with the Church are not, I repeat, alienated from the Church, and are not in communion with the Dissenters. Are you prepared to say that millions of Englishmen will long remain in communion with no religious body? For my own part I have always believed that, organically, the English were a religious people. (Hear.) You have partially educated them; you are now going to educate them completely. Do you believe that educated Englishmen will long remain without a religious profession, or lead that life of religious indifference which we are told prevails in many of these great towns? I do not believe it. (Hear, hear.) Even when they are educated they will not fly to the conventicle. They will appreciate a learned clergy, a refined ritual, and the consolation of the beautiful offices of the Church. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, I think the future of the Church in these great towns ought not to be overlooked; and when we are asked to produce a great revolution in this country, because, forsooth, the people are no longer in communion with the Church, difficult as I know it must be in the absence of accurate statistics to come to a definite conclusion, I must impress upon the House how desultory, how imperfect, and how vague are the statements upon which you are asked to assent to this great change. (Hear.) What evidence have we that the separation of the Church from the State is desired by the great body of the people of this country? I do not believe that any one can pretend to possess even approximate proof on the subject. Yet, if we take a larger view of the situation of the Church, and take our doubted millions who are in communion with it; if we remember that there exists a body of active and devoted clergy, numbering at least 20,000; if we observe all the features of vigorous life that daily and hourly surround us—I ask on which side lies the preponderance of evidence? Are the majority of the people of England in favour of the dissolution of this alliance, or does the evidence show the reverse to be true? I think there can be no doubt about it. We hear of *plebiscites*. I do not wish to propose one on any question. But if a *plebiscite* were taken and the people of England were asked, aye or no "Will you abolish the alliance between State and Church?" I have very little doubt what would be the answer. (Cheers.) There is no evidence whatever, then, to warrant the appeal of the hon. gentleman, and if the Church conducts itself with wisdom and discretion I believe that every year this motion, if it be made, will be made under worse auspices and with less prospect of success. (Hear.) Let the Church remain tolerant, temperate, and comprehensive, and it will then be truly national. Do not let it suppose that every party which arises in its bosom—and parties have arisen in the Church from the days of the siege of Jerusalem—gives sign of coming dissolution. Let it remember that the varying mental types and the varying passions of mankind require spiritual interpreters as various; that some minds will take refuge in symbols and ceremony, and others will find support in the inspiration of enthusiasm. If the Church acts in this spirit, appealing, as it will appeal every year more and more to an educated people, I cannot believe that the policy of the hon. member for Bradford will find increased support. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, I believe that the sympathies of a cultivated nation will more and more be excited in favour of the Church—the Anglican Church—of this country. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman does not seem to be unconscious of the difficulties of the task in case the House accedes to his proposal. Those difficulties are very considerable. It appears to me that if he were successful we might count certainly upon at least a generation of disturbance. (Cheers.) Is that a result which the House or the country desire or expect? Both parties in the State have been for the last 40 years busy in dealing with great questions and carrying measures of great importance, the wisdom of some of which has been questioned as well as the means by which others have been carried out. But whatever may have been the controversy at the moment when these measures have once been passed, all parties in the State have done their best to insure the success of these measures so that they might work for the general well-being. (Hear.) Although I am not prepared to wish that the fair progress of this country should for a moment cease, I think the time has come when in matters of great change the country requires repose. (Hear, hear.) Is it not desirable that when a Minister rises in the morning he should find that every class in the country is arrayed against him. The time has, I think, arrived when we see the limit of organic change. The God Terminus has been discovered, and if three-and-twenty years of agitation and reconstruction in consequence of the abolition of the Church of England await us, I cannot but believe that the future of this country will assume a darker character than I am prepared to hope for. (Cheers.) I trust therefore that the House will act upon this question with decision. I wish we had heard from the Secretary of State a more encouraging tone. (Cheers.) I think, although I am sorry to have to say it, that my right hon. friend the member for the University of Dublin was justified in making the remarks he did upon the statement of the right hon. gentleman that Her Majesty's Government was not prepared to support the motion of the hon. member for Bradford, or indeed any motion, unless they were assured of carrying it. (Cheers and laughter.) There are considerations which certainly ought to occur to any prudent Secretary of State who has to consider a Licensing Bill. (Renewed laughter.) I do not think you ought to bring forward a Licensing Bill unless you are assured of carrying it, but when it comes to a question of maintaining the union between Church and State, I think your adhesion to the proposal, or your objection to it, should be founded on some principle which cannot be disputed, and guided by some policy which the country can comprehend. (Cheers.) I still hope we shall hear from the Prime Minister sounds of a very different character, and I do most earnestly trust that the House will give forth to-night no uncertain sound in the Division upon this question, but will meet it with an unbroken front. (Cheers.) I shall oppose the motion sincerely in the interest of civil and religious liberty, more for the sake of the State than of the Church, more for the sake of society than of the congregation, but most of all because I believe that in opposing a policy such as is set forth in the motion of the hon. gentleman, we are maintaining the best interests of the whole country, up-holding its laws, its civilization, its pure religion, and all which contributes, now as heretofore, to the happiness of England. (Loud cheers.)

THE BATTLE OF DORKING: REMINISCENCES OF A VOLUNTEER.

(*Blackwood's Magazine for May.*)

(CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE.")

To resume:—We had scarcely reached the hill above the town, which we were told was to be our bivouac for the night, when the welcome news came that a food-train had arrived at the station; but there were no carts to bring the things up, so a fatigue-party went down and carried back a supply to us in their arms,—loaves, a barrel of rum, packets of tea, and joints of meat—abundance for all; but there was not a kettle or a cooking-pot in the regiment, and we could not eat the meat raw. The colonel and officers were no better off. They had arranged to have a regular mess, with crockery, steward, and all complete, but the establishment never turned up, and what had become of it no one knew. Some of us were sent back into the town to see what we could procure in the way of cooking utensils. We found the street full of artillery, baggage-waggons, and mounted officers, and volunteers shopping like ourselves; and all the houses appeared to be occupied by troops. We succeeded in getting a few kettles and saucepans, and I obtained for myself a leather bag, with a strap to go over the shoulder, which proved very handy afterwards; and thus laden, we trudged back to our camp on the hill, filling the kettles with dirty water from a little stream which runs between the hill and the town, for there was none to be had above. It was nearly a couple of miles each way; and, exhausted as we were with marching and want of rest, we were almost too tired to eat. The cooking was of the roughest, as you may suppose; all we could do was to cut off slices of the meat and boil them in the saucepans, using our fingers for forks. The tea, however, was very refreshing; and, thirsty as we were, we drank it by the gallon. Just before it grew dark, the brigade-major came round, and, with the adjutant, showed our colonel how to set a picket in advance of our line a little way down the face of the hill. It was not necessary to place one, I suppose, because the town in our front was still occupied with troops; but no doubt the practice would be useful. We had also a quarter-guard, and a line of sentries in front and rare of our line, communicating with those of the regiments on our flanks. Firewood was plentiful, for the hill was covered with beautiful wood; but it took some time to collect it, for we had nothing but our pocket-knives to cut down the branches with.

So we lay down to sleep. My company had no duty, and we had the night undisturbed to ourselves; but, tired though I was, the excitement and the novelty of the situation made sleep difficult. And although the night was still and warm, and we were sheltered by the woods, I soon found it chilly with no better covering than my thin dust-coat, the more so as my clothes, saturated with perspiration during the day, had never dried; and before daylight I woke from a short nap, shivering with cold, and was glad to get warm with others by a fire. I then noticed that the opposite hills on the south were dotted with fires; and we thought at first they must belong to the enemy, but we were told that the ground up there was still held by a strong rear-guard of regulars, and that there need be no fear of a surprise.

At the first sign of dawn the bugles of the regiments sounded the *reveille*, and we were ordered to fall in, and the roll was called. About twenty men were absent, who had fallen out sick the day before; they had been sent up to London by train during the night, I believe. After standing in column for about half an hour, the brigade-major came down with orders to pile arms and stand easy; and perhaps half an hour afterwards we were told to get breakfast as quickly as possible, and to cook it and eat it at the same time. This operation was managed pretty much in the same way as the evening before, except that we had our cooking pots and kettles ready. Meantime there was leisure to look around, and from where we were we had a commanding view of one of the most beautiful scenes in England. Our regiment was drawn up on the extremity of the ridge which runs from Guildford to Dorking. This is indeed merely a part of the great chalk-range which extends from beyond Aldershot east to the Medway; but there is a gap in the ridge just here where the little stream that runs past Dorking turns suddenly to the north to find its way to the Thames. We stood on the slope of the hill, as it trends down eastward towards this gap, and had passed our bivouac in what appeared to be a gentleman's park. A little way above us, and to our right, was a very fine country-seat to which the park was attached, now occupied by the head-quarters of our division. From this house the hill sloped steeply down southward to the valley below, which runs nearly east and west parallel to the ridge, and carries the railway and the road from Guildford to Reigate, and in which valley, immediately in front of the chateau, and perhaps a mile and a-half distant, was the little town of Dorking, nestled in the trees, and rising up the foot of the slopes on the other side of the valley which stretched away to Leith Common, the scene of yesterday's march. Thus the main part of the town of Dorking was on our right front, but the suburbs stretched away eastward nearly to our proper front, culminating in a small railway station, from which the grassy slopes of the park rose up dotted with shrubs and trees to where we were standing. Round this railway station was a cluster of villas and one or two mills, of whose gardens we thus had a bird's-eye view, their little ornamental ponds glistening like looking-glasses in the morning sun. Immediately on our left hand, sloping down eastward to the gap before mentioned, through which ran the little stream, as well as the railway from Epsom to Brighton, nearly due north and south, meeting the Guildford and Reigate line at right angles. Close to the point of intersection and the little station already mentioned, was the station of the former line, which we had stopped the day before. Beyond the gap on the east (our left), and in continuation of our ridge, rose the chalk-hill again. The shoulder of this ridge overlooking the gap is called Box Hill, from the shrubbery of box-wood with which it was covered. Its sides were very steep, and the top of the ridge was covered with troops. The natural strength of our position was manifested at a glance; a high grassy ridge steep to the south, with a stream in front, and but little cover up the sides. It seemed made for a battle-field. The weak point was the gap; the ground at the junction of the railways and the roads immediately as the entrance of the gap formed a little valley, dotted, as I have said, with buildings and gardens. This, in one sense, was the key of the position; for although it would not be tenable while we held the ridge commanding it, the enemy by carrying this point and advancing through the gap would cut our line in two. But you must suppose that we knew nothing about thus critically at the time. Anybody, indeed, might have been struck with the natural advantages of our position; but what, as I remember, most impressed me, was the peaceful beauty of the scene—the little town with the outline of the houses obscured by a blue mist, the massive suppose-work of the outlines of the great trees lighted up by the sun, and relieved by deep blue shade. So thick was the timber here, rising up the southern slopes of the valley, that it looked almost as if it might have been a primeval forest. The quiet of the scene was the more impressive because contrasted in the mind with the scenes we expected to follow; and I can remember, if it is worth remembering, the sensation of bitter regret that it should now be too late to avert this coming desecration of our country, which might so easily have been prevented. A little firmness, a little prevision on the part of our rulers, even a little common-sense, and this great calamity would have been rendered utterly impossible. Too late, alas! We were like the foolish virgins in the parable.

But you must not suppose the scene immediately around was gloomy; the camp was brisk and bustling enough. We had got over the stress of weariness; our stomachs were full; we felt a wholesome enthusiasm at the prospect of having so soon to take a part as the real defenders of the country, and we were inspirited at the sight of the large force that was now assembled. Along the slopes which trended off to the rear of our ridge, troops came marching up—volunteers, militia, cavalry, and guns; these, I heard, had come down from the north by railway to Leatherhead the day before, and had marched over at daybreak. Long trains, too, began to arrive by the rail through the gap, one after the other, containing militia and volunteers, who moved up to the ridge right and left, and took up their position, massed for the most part on the slopes which ran up from, and in rear of, where we were. Early in the morning, we were very long train come along the valley from the direction of Guildford, full of redcoats. It halted at the little station at our feet, and the troops alighted. We could soon make out their bear-skins. They were the Guards coming to reinforce this part of the line. Leaving a detachment to garrison and hold the line of the railway embankment, the main body marched up with a springy step and with the band playing, and drew up across the gap on our left, in prolongation of our line. There appeared to be three battalions of them, for they formed up in that number of columns at short intervals.

Shortly after this I was sent with the Box Hill with a message from our colonel to the colonel of a volunteer regiment stationed there, to know whether an ambulance-cart was obtainable, as it was reported this regiment was well supplied with carriage, whereas we were without any: my mission, however, was futile. Crossing the valley, I found a scene of great confusion at the railway station. Trains were still coming in with stores, ammunition, guns, and appliances of all sorts, which were being unloaded as fast as possible; but there were scarcely any means of getting the things off. There were plenty of waggons of all sorts, but hardly any horses to draw them, and the whole place was blocked up; while, to add to the confusion, a regular exodus had taken place of the people from the town, who had been warned that it was likely to be the scene of fighting. Ladies and women of all sorts and ages, and children, some with bundles, some empty-handed, were seeking places in the train, but there appeared no one on the spot authorised to grant them, and the poor creatures were wandering this way up and down, vainly asking for information and permission to get away. In the crowd I observed our surgeon, who likewise was in search of an ambulance of some sort: his whole professional apparatus, he said, consisted of a case of instruments. Also in the crowd I stumbled upon Wood, Travers's old coachman. He had been sent down by his mistress to Guildford, because it was supposed our regiment had gone there, riding the horse, and laden with a supply of things—food, blankets, and, of course, a letter. He had also brought my knapsack; but at Guildford the horse was pressed for artillery work, and a receipt for it given him in exchange, so he had been obliged to leave all the heavy packages there, including my knapsack; but the faithful old man had brought on as many things as he could carry, and hearing that we should be found in this part, had walked over thus laden from Guildford. He said that place was crowded with troops, and that the heights were lined with them the whole way between the two towns; also, that some trains with wounded had passed up from the coast in the night, through Guildford. I led him off to where our regiment was, relieving the old man from part of the load he was staggering under. The food sent was not now so much needed, but the plates, knives, &c., and drinking-vessels, promised to be handy—and Travers, you may be sure, was delighted to get his letter; while a couple of newspapers the old man had brought were eagerly competed for by all, even at this critical moment, for we had heard no authentic news since we left London on Sunday. And even at this distance of time, although I only glanced down the paper, I can remember almost the very words I read there. They were both copies of the same paper: the first published on Sunday evening, when the news had arrived of the successful landing at three points, was written in a tone of despair. The country must confess that it had been taken by surprise. The conqueror would be satisfied with the humiliation inflicted by a peace dictated on our own shores; it was the clear duty of the Government to accept the best terms obtainable, and to avoid further bloodshed and disaster, and avert the fall of our tottering mercantile credit. The next morning's issue was in quite a different tone. Apparently the enemy had received a check, for we were here exhorted to resistance. An impregnable position was to be taken up along the Downs, a force was concentrating there far outnumbering the rash invaders, who, with an invincible line before them, and the sea behind, had no choice between destruction or surrender. Let there be no pusillanimous talk of negotiation, the fight must be fought out; and there could be but one issue. England, expectant but calm, awaited with confidence the result of the attack on its unconquerable volunteers. The writing appeared to me eloquent, but rather inconsistent. The same paper said the Government had sent off 500 workmen from Woolwich, to open a branch arsenal at Birmingham.

All this time we had nothing to do, except to change our position, which we did every few minutes, now moving up the hill farther to our right, now taking ground lower down to our left, as one order after another was brought down the line; but the staff officers were galloping about perpetually with orders, while the rumble of the artillery as they moved about from one part of the field to another went on almost incessantly. At last the whole line stood to arms, the bands struck up, and the general commanding our army corps came riding down with his staff. We had seen him several times before, as we had been moving frequently about the position during the morning; but he now made a sort of formal inspection. He was a tall thin man, with long light hair, very well mounted, and as he sat his horse with an erect seat, and came prancing down the line, at a little distance he looked as if he might be five-and-twenty; but I believe he had served more than fifty years, and had been made a peer for services performed when quite an old man. I remember that he had more decorations than there was room for on the breast of his coat, and wore them suspended like a necklace round his neck. Like all the other generals, he was dressed in blue, with a cocked-hat and feathers—a bad plan, I thought, for it made them very conspicuous. The general halted before our battalion, and after looking at us a while, made a short address: We had a post of honour next her Majesty's Guards, and would show ourselves worthy of it, and of the name of Englishmen. It did not need, he said, to be a general to see the strength of our position; it was impregnable, if properly held. Let us wait till the enemy was well pounded, and then the word would be given to go at him. Above everything, we must be steady. He then shook hands with our colonel, we gave him a cheer, and he rode on to where the Guards were drawn up.

Now then, we thought, the battle will begin. But still there were no signs of the enemy; and the air, though hot and sultry, began to be very hazy, so that you could scarcely see the town below, and the hills opposite were merely a confused blur, in which no features could be distinctly made out. After a while, the tension bore the feeling which followed the general's address relaxed, and we began to feel less as if everything depended on keeping our rifles firmly grasped: we were told to pile arms again, and got leave to go down by tens and twenties to the stream below to drink. This stream, and all the low-lying banks on our side of the hills, were held by our skirmishers, but the town had been abandoned. The position appeared an excellent one, except that the enemy, when they came, would have almost better cover than our men. While I was down at the brook, a column emerged from the town, making for our position. We thought for a moment it was the enemy's van, and you could not make out the colour of the uniforms for the dust; but it turned out to be our rear-guard, falling back from the opposite hills which they had occupied the previous night. One battalion of rifles halted for a few minutes at the stream to let the men drink, and for a minute's talk with a couple of the officers. They had formed part of the force which had attacked the enemy on their first landing. They had it all their own way, they said, at first, and could have beaten the enemy back easily if they had been properly supported; but the whole thing was mismanaged. The volunteers were quite ready, they said, but they had got into confusion, and so did the militia, and the attack failed with serious loss. It was the wounded of this force which had passed through Guilford in the night. The officers asked us eagerly about the arrangements for the battle, and when we said that the Guards were the only regular troops in this part of the field, shook their heads ominously.

While we were talking a third officer came up; he was a dark man with a smooth face and a curious excited manner. "You are volunteers, I suppose," he said, quickly, his eye flashing the while. "Well, now, look here; mind I don't want to hurt your feelings, or to say anything unpleasant, but I'll tell you what; if all you gentlemen were just to go back, and leave us to fight it out alone, it would be a devilish good thing. We could do it a precious deal better without you, I assure you. We don't want your help, I can tell you. We would much rather be left alone, I assure you. Mind I don't want to say anything rude, but that's a fact." Having blurted out this passionately, he strode away before any one could reply, or the other officers could stop him. They apologised for his rudeness, saying that his brother, also in the regiment, had been killed on Sunday, and that his loss, and the sun, and marching, had affected his head. The officers told us that the enemy's advanced-guard was close behind, but that he had apparently been waiting for reinforcements, and would probably not attack in force until noon. It was, however, nearly three o'clock before the battle began. We had almost worn out the feeling of expectancy. For twelve hours, and upon a limited diet of Arabic inscriptions. The general collection of pottery is enriched also by contributions from the Royal Porcelain Works at Worcester, the Ceramic and Crystal Palace Art Union, A. B. Daniell and Son, Rose and Co., Maw and Co., W. Jones, T. Volumier and Co., J. Adams and Co., Philips and Pearce, P. Mortlock, and many others. So far as we could perceive, each manufacturer in his own specialty or degree represents the no plus ultra of British porcelain art; but a defective catalogue forbids details at present.

There is a good deal of foreign manufacture. The Khedive has sent a collection of Egyptian pottery, which leads one instinctively to think of the self-same material which the Israelites moulded in their days of bondage. These specimens are at the extreme end of the room. They illustrate various stages of production, from the newly moulded gourd-shaped water-bottle to the highly browned pipe-bowl, waiting to receive its stem of reed. Mr. G. Maw lends for exhibition a valuable set of Moorish specimens. There is in one case an interesting collection of good homely Belgian and Swiss porcelain and earthenware, and close to it there is an unusually large case of Sussex pottery, and specimens of the coarse ware of the Bridgewater potteries. Conspicuous amongst which is our old familiar friend, the willow pattern plate and dish. Most curious are the things sent from India, and most gratifying is it to perceive how many native chiefs have been willing to assist us in our international display. The Maharajah of Benares exhibits a number of vessels used for cooking; pottery from Madras, Mirzapore, Behar, Allygurgh, Armshs, the Punjab, and Oude has been sent either by private individuals or local societies; the Maharajah of Bhurtpore and the Maharajah of Datteah are exhibitors; and even from British Burmah industry joins in the Asiatic specimens. There are some tiles taken from the Pagoda at Mengcon, and a water vessel from the Tenasserim provinces into which water enters through the base. The Science and Art Department of the Museum lend pieces of Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese pottery. Bing and Grondahl, of Copenhagen, have some admirably executed statuettes, vases, and tea and dinner services. One of the largest vases in the room is a memorial vase executed at the Gustafsberg factory, pictorially representing the distribution of rewards to various Swedish provinces and Swedish industries. The German Empire is fairly represented by the Royal Berlin Porcelain Works. The statuettes forwarded from that celebrated manufactory include Moltke, Bismarck, and the Crown Prince. The painting of the porcelain has been much admired. We remember hearing Mr. Gladstone some years ago discourse most learnedly on the Ceramic art in this and in Wedgwood's steady progress in this art. The hon. gentleman expressed the germs of a great truth when he humorously supposed that a Wiltshire cheese would feel all the happier when resting on a finely-modelled and highly-decorated cheese-dish, instead of the plain contrivances of earlier times. The visitor can evidently leave the "Court of all Nations" at the Exhibition, without embodying some such idea in the conviction that all these incomparable combinations of the potter's, the painter's, and the sculptor's art are not thrown away even upon so small an object as an egg cup, or a *tête-a-tête* service. Whether any such thought occurred to the Queen we know not, but her Majesty and children paid the department the compliment of admiring it at almost every step.

The Pottery is arranged in handsome cases, which are supplied by, and at the cost of, the Commissioners, instead of, as before, by the exhibitors, and built with a view to permanent occupation. The exhibitors who ought to be the best judges, say that nothing, in point of light and grouping, could have been better calculated to display the merits of their wares. There are some 603 entries in this department, and it requires but little reflection to perceive that this number must represent not less than three times as many sent in for approval. The Committee of Selection were the Countess of Warwick, Lady Lindsay, Mrs. Burr, the Earl of Lichfield, Mr. C. M. Campbell, Mr. C. D. Fortnum, Mr. M. D. Hollins, Mr. C. Magniac, M.P., and Mr. A. Morrison. The result of their choice is the most perfect, if not the most extensive and varied, collection of Porcelain ever seen. Mere beauty would not have been accepted as a qualification, nor mere utility; it was the happy union of both that constituted the highest claim. The collection is therefore mainly one of modern works, and England stands in the foremost place in every branch of the delightful art.

There were about 8,000 visitors to the Exhibition yesterday, and the band of the Belgian Royal Regiment of the Guides performed in the Albert Hall. They had left their music behind, but managed to present a programme which gratified an unusually large audience.

Two curious specimens of hymnology appeared in a recent number of *Once a Week*. Here are two more:—

"O, take the pil-
O, take the pil-
O, take the pilgrim home!"

"O, catch my flee-
O, catch my flee-
O, catch my fleeting breath!"

These, I believe, owe their existence to the Society of Friends.—*Once a Week*.

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